

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Dec. 6.—Silver, 56 1-4c; lead, \$5.25; spelter, \$15.50@16.00; copper, quiet; electrolytic, \$19.75@20.00.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Generally Fair
Tonight and Tuesday; Not Much
Change in Temperature.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1915.

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German Embassy Demands Reasons for Dismissal of Boy-ed and Von Papen

RUMANIAN POLICY STILL WAVERS AND GREEK PARLEYS CONTINUE

Russian Army Poised for Action—King Constantine Confers With French Minister—War Council Meets in Paris With Six Belligerent Countries Represented—Bulgarians Pursuing Serbians Through Albanian Territory—Austrians and Montenegrins in Violent Fight.

London, Dec. 6, 7:45 p. m.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was announced in a British official statement this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on December 3 and 4.

London, Dec. 6, 5:10 p. m.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been in retreat following its defeat before Bagdad, has reached Ket-el-Amar on the Tigris, 105 miles below Bagdad, without further fighting.

Paris, Dec. 6, 5:25 a. m.—The presence of Austrian submarines at the entrance to the Adriatic is reported in a dispatch to the Journal from Messina, Italy, which says that the Greek steamship Shetzai, from Piraeus, was stopped at five o'clock Saturday afternoon by an undersea boat flying the Austrian colors.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—By Wireless to Sayville, Teutonic columns, pursuing their operations against the Serbians across the Montenegrin border, have defeated Serbian detachments south of Senica and northeast of Ipek in eastern Montenegro, German army headquarters announced today.

On the western front there were artillery, hand grenade and mine engagements at several points. Near Bapaume two British aeroplanes were shot down by the Germans, the occupants of the machines being killed the official statement says.

The only activity reported on the eastern front was in the vicinity of Riga. A Russian attack southwest of Lake Babit to the west of Riga, broke down in front of the German lines, with heavy losses to the Russians, it is declared.

Russian artillery hit a German aeroplane which descended near Marais, on the Courland coast. The machine, however, was rescued by German troops, according to the official report.

Serbian Join French Army. Paris, Dec. 6, 9:30 a. m.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following under date of Sunday:

"According to news from Saloniki the Serbian troops retiring from Monastir arrived at Givoli yesterday and will be under the orders of General Sarail (commander-in-chief) of the French army in the Orient" in conjunction with the French troops.

"A band of Turkish and Bulgarian irregulars is reported to be between Monastir and Kavadar seeking to harass the French at Kavadar."

Petrograd, Dec. 6, via London, 12:05 p. m.—An imperial ukase was issued today ordering the enrollment of the class of 1917 in 1916.

Review of War Situation. London, Dec. 6, 12:25 p. m.—No solution has yet been reached of affairs in the Balkans. Russian troops, though long poised for action near the frontier of Rumania, have not yet so far as is known, left their own territory. Rumania's policy still is one of wavering and the Greek soldiers despite diplomatic parleys and all sorts of reports of a successful settlement, remains undeveloped.

According to latest reports from Athens, both the entente group of powers and the Greek government are holding their ground—the entente regarding its demands and Greece refusing to make concessions inconsistent with her sovereign rights.

An official communication has been issued at Athens to the effect that the Greek press does not represent the views of the Hellenic government, which is said to be optimistic regarding a successful settlement, but the ground for this optimism has failed to impress the newspapers and public either at Athens or in London.

Premier Skouloudis again conferred yesterday with King Constantine, who afterwards received the French minister to Greece, discussing the situation it some length.

Most of the questions pending, says Reuter's correspondent at Athens, are of a military nature, the impression being that their solution depends upon the decisions of the war council at Paris.

Solidarity of Entente Allies. The war council in Paris on Saturday and subsequently Italy's adhesion to the entente agreement agree not to conclude a separate peace and the arrival in Paris of General Forro, second in command of the Italian army, are regarded here as gratifying signs of the increasing solidarity of the entente allies and it is hoped by the British public that this closer union will soon bear fruit in more energetic Balkan campaign.

The Bulgarians announce a further result of Serbian forces through Albanian territory. The retreat of the Serbians is reported to have assumed the character of a precipitate flight along the Bell-Drini river towards Scutari. Further north the Austrians report that the Montenegrins fighting on their frontier have been repulsed after offering violent resistance.

had been issued for neutral countries, the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions immediately came from different parts of the house. Members declared "that as these people left America amid a storm of ridicule the under-secretary should convey to them in whatever neutral country they find themselves the intimation that they are not wanted here at any time."

Lord Robert Cecil parried the questions, saying:

"Speaking for myself, I think it would be in the highest degree undignified for the government of this country to send any intimation to a lot of ladies and gentlemen who, whatever their merits, may be, are of no particular importance."

Discussion of the subject closed in laughter aroused by Will Crooks, labor member for Woolwich, who asked:

"If they have the right of asylum here can we certify them to be insane?"

MANY VISITORS TO THE CAPITOL

Opening of Sixty-fourth Congress Drama Thousands to Historic Building.

WOMEN ON PARADE

Mondell to Offer the Susan B. Anthony Constitutional Amendment as First Resolution of New Congress.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The opening of the sixty-fourth congress today drew thousands of persons to the capitol. The day began with overcast skies and sharp, cold winds. Hundreds began gathering at the historic building early and long before noon—the hour set for the fall of the gavel in the house and senate.

Many visitors had been drawn to the capitol to witness the offering by Representative Mondell of Wyoming of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for equal suffrage as the first resolution of the new congress. An added attraction was the procession of woman suffragists who presented to a committee a huge petition urging a federal suffrage amendment.

BRITISH SHIP ELUDES GERMANS

Steamer Japanese Prince Escapes From Submarine After Five and a Half Hours' Pursuit.

London, Dec. 6, 10:25 a. m.—The British steamship Japanese Prince of 476 tons gross, recently was attacked by a German submarine, but succeeded in escaping, according to information received here today.

The scene of the attack is not stated. An unofficial account of the attack says that the steamer was carrying a large crew and a considerable number of passengers. She got clear only after a pursuit lasting five and one-half hours, during the greater part of which she was heavily shelled.

The directors of the Prince line, which owns the vessel, have awarded Captain Jenkins 1500 pounds (\$2500) for his skill and gallantry, and have divided a similar sum among the crew.

TWO SUBMARINES SUNK THE ANCONA

Ship Was Struck Simultaneously From Each Side—One on Port Side Shelled.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The state department received today a message from Consul Mason at Tunis giving the substance of an affidavit made by Giuseppe Torrisio, an Ancona survivor, to the effect that the Ancona was attacked simultaneously by two submarines, one on each side, the one on the port side, shelling her.

Consul Mason's message follows: "Giuseppe Torrisio states he heard a shot while in the dining room, went on deck and saw the periscope of the submarine to the right of the Ancona. He then heard a shot on the other side of the Ancona, crossed the deck and saw a large gray submarine with two cannon on deck; did not notice flag."

Torrisio was injured and rendered insensible by the lifeboat he was in, falling. I have personally seen four persons who were wounded by the submarine's shells. The seriously wounded were left aboard the Ancona."

London, Dec. 6, 3:29 p. m.—A request was made in the house of commons this afternoon by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, liberal, that on intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan that their proposed peace mission to this country would be "irritating and unwelcome," at the present time.

Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, replied that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only

TIME FOR PEACE HAS NOT COME

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Realizes Foes Are Not Ready to End War.

GERMAN POSITION GOOD

Will Be Filled With Joy When England, Serbia and Italy Are Sufficiently Punished.

London, Dec. 6, 5:15 p. m.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview obtained by Dr. Paul Goldmann, expressed the view that the foes of Germany do not desire peace at the present time, says a Berlin dispatch, transmitted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, because "they are not sufficiently battered."

The field marshal is quoted as saying, "We must continue, therefore to press them, since they will not admit any of our success."

The interviewer reports that the field marshal considers the German tactical position excellent.

"Particularly in the east," said the field marshal, "the German army has reached the most favorable strategic line conceivable."

He believed that the Russian reserves which have now been called, can only complete the existing cadres, or basic organization, and not create new armies.

He added that it would fill him with "special joy if the war does not end until the three main culprits—England, Serbia and Italy—are punished as they deserve."

CHEMICALS IN LINER BOILERS

All of Sixteen Boilers of Steamer Minnesota Put Out of Commission.

EXTRA TUBES USED UP

Breakdown of So Many Tubes and All the Boilers Arouses Suspicion.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Chemicals put in the water of the Hill liner Minnesota boilers may have caused the break down of the big freighter, now on her way to this port, according to information received by C. W. Wiley, marine superintendent of the Great Northern Steamship company.

All of the sixteen boilers were put out of commission by leaky tubes at various times since the Minnesota left Seattle November 14 for London with a cargo of 18,000 tons of foodstuffs. Five hundred extra tubes were carried for replacing any of the 6500 tubes in the boilers, but the supply has been practically exhausted.

"British agents informed the company," Mr. Wiley said, "that a water tender boasted to his wife that the vessel would not make the voyage. I sent this information to Captain T. W. Garlick by wireless, but he has made no comment on it."

"I know that the breakdown of so many tubes and all of the boilers was not natural. Chemicals placed in the water would have caused this or ashes might have done it. The report concerning the water tender accords with what happened. The Minnesota will get back all right but she will have to be towed by the steamer Aquia and the tug Dauntless which ought to meet her today, about 625 miles south of here. Every boiler has been repaired, only to give way again so that the vessel makes slow time."

The Minnesota will return here, Mr. Wiley said, instead of putting into San Diego, because there are no adequate facilities there for the proper repair of the vessel.

The Minnesota is equipped with a new type of French boiler which has not been entirely satisfactorily.

FIFTEEN PERSONS COURT-MARTIALED

Germans Sentence Belgians to Serve From Two to Fifteen Years.

London, Dec. 6, 10:10 a. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company sends the following:

"The Allgemeine Handelsblad says it learns that another court martial occurred at Brussels, on November 12, at which fifteen persons were sentenced to serve terms ranging from two and a half to fifteen years for reasonably hiding and assisting French airmen and supplying the enemy with men liable to military service. Three others, including the wife of one of the condemned, were sentenced to short terms for not having denounced the foregoing crimes."

GERMAN EMBASSY DEMANDS REASON

Note Sent to State Department Asking Why Boy-ed and Von Papen Should Be Withdrawn.

UNPRECEDENTED ACT

Claims Duty of United States to Return Officers and Bring Successors to Washington.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Count von Bernstorff today presented to the state department a communication asking for the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Captain Boy-ed and Captain von Papen, the German naval and military attaches, respectively.

It was stated authoritatively, though not in the communication, that the ambassador would under no consideration ask the United States government to get safe conduct for the attaches. The German government was understood to consider it as incumbent upon the United States to return the attaches safe upon German territory and bring their successors here.

Germany May Contest Withdrawals. Should it develop from the state department's answer that other incidents than the Archibald case and the testimony at the trial of the conspirators of the Hamburg-American line were considered by the United States in asking that the attaches be withdrawn, Germany will contest the withdrawals.

Should the department reply that those two incidents alone were responsible, the withdrawal will take place without further inquiry or protest.

Before Bar of Public Opinion. The embassy was represented as considering that it and the attaches stand before the bar of public opinion. In such circumstances the understanding is that the embassy will deny that the attaches have in any way been connected with anything under attack other than the Archibald incident and the Hamburg-American case.

All this action is considered by officials of the state department to be contrary to precedents of diplomatic procedure. Under all diplomatic usage it is only necessary for the United States to indicate to Germany that the attaches are persona grata and it is not necessary to give a reason for asking their withdrawal.

Captain Boy-ed and Captain von Papen were in Washington today and conferred several times with Count von Bernstorff.

It is known that state department officials are of the opinion that should Germany decline to ask for safe conduct, the attaches may have to leave the country without them.

It was pointed out that the men could with safety proceed to Mexico. To attempt to reach Germany without safe conducts would be an extremely hazardous undertaking. The department does not consider itself bound to get their successors here.

Later today the state department received another inquiry on the same subject from the German foreign office transmitted by Ambassador Gerard.

It was made known officially here that the United States would decline to go into the question of facts on the subject and would not disclose the sources of its information.

Berlin Not Notified. Berlin, Dec. 6, 10:45 a. m.—The newspapers of Berlin have no information that the recall of Captain Karl Boy-ed and Captain Franz von Papen, German naval and military attaches at Washington, has been asked.

Mexican Scheme Denied. Washington, Dec. 6.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today made emphatic denial of reports that Germany or German officials had been concerned in recent attempts to set up a counter revolution in Mexico.

U. S. TO PROBE ANOTHER LINE

North German-Lloyd Steamship Company's Acts May Be Investigated by Federal Officials.

TRACING ACTIVITIES

Connection With the Marina Quesada Affair Intimated by Telegram Produced at Hamburg-American Trial.

New York, Dec. 6.—Federal investigation of the North German-Lloyd steamship line may result from developments at the recent trial of officials of the Hamburg-American line.

Federal officials said today they were interested particularly in the activities of the steamer Marina Quesada, which was frequently named in the trial of Dr. Karl Buehner and his associates.

The government charged during the trial that the Marina Quesada on December 16, 1914, cleared from Newport News, Va., for Pernambuco, but that instead she took supplies to German cruisers in the Atlantic. The

Hamburg-American defendants denied absolutely that they had operated the vessel, although they admitted the directing of a dozen others.

Telegram indicates further activities. Federal officials believe they may connect the North German-Lloyd line with the Marina Quesada, through a message produced at the trial through the line's Baltimore agent, Phillip Volz, to Hans Schuren, captain of the Marina Quesada, addressed to Noordman, No. 11 Broadway. This was the address of Karl Boy-ed, German naval attaché.

Officers of the department of justice here expect to confer shortly with William F. Cramer and C. H. Canode, who are now on their way here from Chicago, concerning the activities of Labor National Peace Council, and whether the matter shall be placed before a federal grand jury.

Dr. Cramer is an International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and also of Labor's Council. Canode, who is a printer, is said to have done some work for the peace council.

UTAH IRRIGATION LAW IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Declares Existing Measure Allowing Enlargement of Canals to Be Constitutional.

CALIFORNIA SUSTAINED

Interpretation of Federal Expropriation Law Applying to Women Who Marry Foreigners Upheld.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Utah irrigation law, authorizing any person desiring water for irrigation purposes to enlarge existing canals after compensating the owners, was upheld as constitutional today by the supreme court.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The supreme court today affirmed the decision of the California court interpreting the federal expropriation law of 1907 as constitutionally applicable to women who continue to live in the United States after marrying foreigners as well as those who marry foreigners and live abroad.

The case was brought by Mrs. Ethel Mackenzie, who was denied registry by San Francisco election officials because she married a subject of Great Britain.

France Is Not Ready for Peace. Will Fight Until Alsace and Lorraine Are Won, Belgium and Serbia Restored and Militarism Crushed.

Only One Road Open for Liberty and Justice—By Way of Machine Gun and Cannon.

Paris, Dec. 6, 11 a. m.—"France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored, and German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection," Albert Thomas, under-secretary of war, said yesterday.

The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the first statements from a responsible cabinet official concerning the attitude of the government in regard to peace.

Thomas Addresses 1870 Veterans. The statements of M. Thomas were made in an address to a large crowd assembled last evening in memory of the dead of the war of 1870.

M. Thomas said:

"There will be no peace until our Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French unity."

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence."

Must Crush Militarism. "There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism is put beyond the possibility of resurrection."

"There will be no peace until a system of right founded upon the victorious union of the allies and supported by the free adherence of neutrals, has abolished forever the violence of war."

Only One Way Open. "Whatever may be the sacrifices, France, united, will go steadily forward to accomplish this end. Today, before the terrible obstacle which confronts them, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation in arms opens to them, with the machine gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that, in addition to his connection with the cabinet, he is one of the leaders of the Socialist party.

Maurice Barres, president of the League of Patriots, also addressed the memorial meeting.

"What is the meaning of the determination of France to carry on the war to the end?" he asked. "It means re-establishment of the European equilibrium and that no peace will be made until Alsace and Lorraine are returned and we are guaranteed security from the Germans."

GREECE FACING INTERNAL CRISIS

Ex-Premier Venizelos Issues Manifesto Claiming Power Has Been Wrested From People by Government.

DEPUTIES INSULTED

Discredited Minister Promoted to Highest Position by Royal Court—Supreme Effort to Suppress Liberties.

Paris, Dec. 6, 10 a. m.—Eleftherios Venizelos, ex-premier of Greece, has issued a manifesto addressed in the name of the liberality party to the people of his country advising abstention from voting in the forthcoming general elections. The manifesto was issued November 21, but its transmission by telegraph was prevented by the Greek government and it reached Paris today by mail.

The manifesto calls attention to the fact that the internal crisis was brought about solely by the wresting of power from those to whom the people had confided in at the last election.

"Day by day," says M. Venizelos, "the constitution is deformed into a simple scrap of paper and a fine ourselves at present in a deviation from our policies amounting to suppression of the constitutional regime."

Ex-President Venizelos points out what he calls the entire absence of necessity, or excuse, for an appeal to the people for the second time in a few months amid the confusion of war.

Overturning of Cabinet. He declares the chamber of deputies overturned the Greek cabinet not from mere pleasure of exercising its opposition, and they had accepted the authority of the new cabinet with the sole exception of the minister who had insulted the chamber, and says:

"In spite of the affront intentionally inflicted upon the national representation by the promotion of that minister to the highest grade at the royal court and in spite of his maintenance in the reconstructed ministry the opposition contented itself with declaring that it would abstain from the sessions."

Deputies Defend Dignity. "The chamber had in view only the defense of its own dignity and had no intention of interfering with the passage of urgent laws. All these concessions were insufficient to turn the government from its decision to dissolve the chamber and to proceed with the elections while all the men in the kingdom who could be mobilized were under arms."

"The ancient regime that was thought to have been abolished by the revolution of 1909 came again to life with the ministry of the month of February. Beaten in the elections this regime concentrates all its forces today in a supreme effort to suppress the liberties because it cannot live otherwise."

Fair Elections Impossible. After calling attention to what he terms the difficulties that make fair elections impossible, Mr. Venizelos declares that the government is secretly arranging to have home on leave all mobilized men which it can count upon to vote for government candidates while all the adversaries of the government are being refused leaves of absence.

"The duty of the liberal party," says the ex-premier, "is not to participate in the political comedy whose object is to prevent a manifestation of the national will and to give an appearance which would be false that the elections were an approval by the people of the non-execution of the treaty of alliance, thanks to which Greece has extended her frontiers as far as Nestos."

Hopes to Prevent Interne Strife. The liberal party has no intention to abandon the struggle and it will be a mistake thus to interpret its decision, says M. Venizelos, who adds that the party's object now is to prevent internecine strife and to settle the questions at issue to be settled after the exterior crisis has passed, "if the disasters now being prepared by the government do not take on such proportions that the faith in a future Hellenism be not entirely shaken."

COLORADO LIQUOR LAW IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Holds Cities Are Without Authority to Continue Traffic After January 1, 1916.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 6.—The authority of Colorado to enact and enforce state-wide prohibition was upheld by the state supreme court today in a unanimous opinion written by Justice W. H. Gabbert.

The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after January 1, 1916, when state-wide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado under constitutional and statutory enactments.

New York, Dec. 6.—The seven teams in the six-day bicycle race had established a new world's record at 9 o'clock this morning at nine hours all being dead at 21 miles 9 laps. Grenda had ridden the previous record for the time was 211 miles 8 laps.